

Source Water Protection State Survey's

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Purpose

- Look at program implementation methods
- Barriers and Successes at State and Local Level
- Compare and Evaluate MDEQ – SWPP
- 30 of 50 states responded

Are your Source Water Protection Programs voluntary or mandatory?

- 23 states voluntary
- 3 states mandatory — Delaware, Tennessee, and Utah
- 3 states have both for example:

Minnesota- WHP is mandatory, SWIPP voluntary

Wisconsin- mandatory for new municipal wells after May 1992

New Hampshire- SWP required for new community water sources

Who writes the program plans for water supplies in your state?

- 24 - Communities write their own
- 17 - Consultants
- 14 – State Program Staff

(Many states checked more than one)

What incentives or financial assistance are states using to promote source water protection?

- 25 - Technical Assistance
- 24 – Guidance Documents
- 13 – Grants
- 9 – Operator Certification Credits
- 8 – Loans
- 8 - Awards
- Other incentives: SOC waivers; decrease in sanitary survey frequencies; priority points for DWRF;



What type of source water protection program training does your state sponsor for communities?

- 25 - Community Site Visits
- 21 – Workshop/Training Sessions
- 18 – Working with local SWP teams
- 16 – Conferences
- 6 – Internet
- 4 – Interactive CD-ROM
- 1 – None

Describe how your state has linked source water protection to Phase II storm water management

- Approximately 50% have linked these programs or coordinate their efforts
- Idaho DEQ provides a storm drain marking toolkit to communities
- Minnesota storm water regulations incorporate WHPA's; guidance provided for design and placement of infiltration basins in WHPA's



How are watershed management plans developed and incorporated with source water protection?

- Plans are primarily by local watershed groups
- Varying levels of interest and participation
- Many states acknowledged source water protection could have a larger presence in watershed management plans and a better coordination of programs

What do you perceive as the major barriers to source water protection implementation?

- Lack of available funding
- Personnel resources
- Lack of community involvement
- Local Politics

What methods are used to determine effectiveness of source water protection programs?

- Many states defined success as “substantial implementation”
- Texas- complete contaminant source inventory, developing a contingency plan, and implementing at least one BMP
- Comprehensive SWP plans
- Effectiveness based on number of systems or population

Other questions presented

- What types of management strategies (i. e. local ordinances) are utilized in local source water protection programs?
- How are they implemented or enforced?
- What types local outreach and education strategies are being used in communities?
- Are local health departments involved with source water protection programs? If so, how are they involved?

Survey information is available including:

- Weblinks to source water protection homepages
- Rules and regulations
- Grant program details
- Management strategies used
- http://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,1607,7-135-3313_3675_3695_3919-201296--,00.html
- Any questions?
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